

Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by
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Margaret W. Norton, *Editor*

Spanish Colonial Urban Planning at the Archives of the Indies

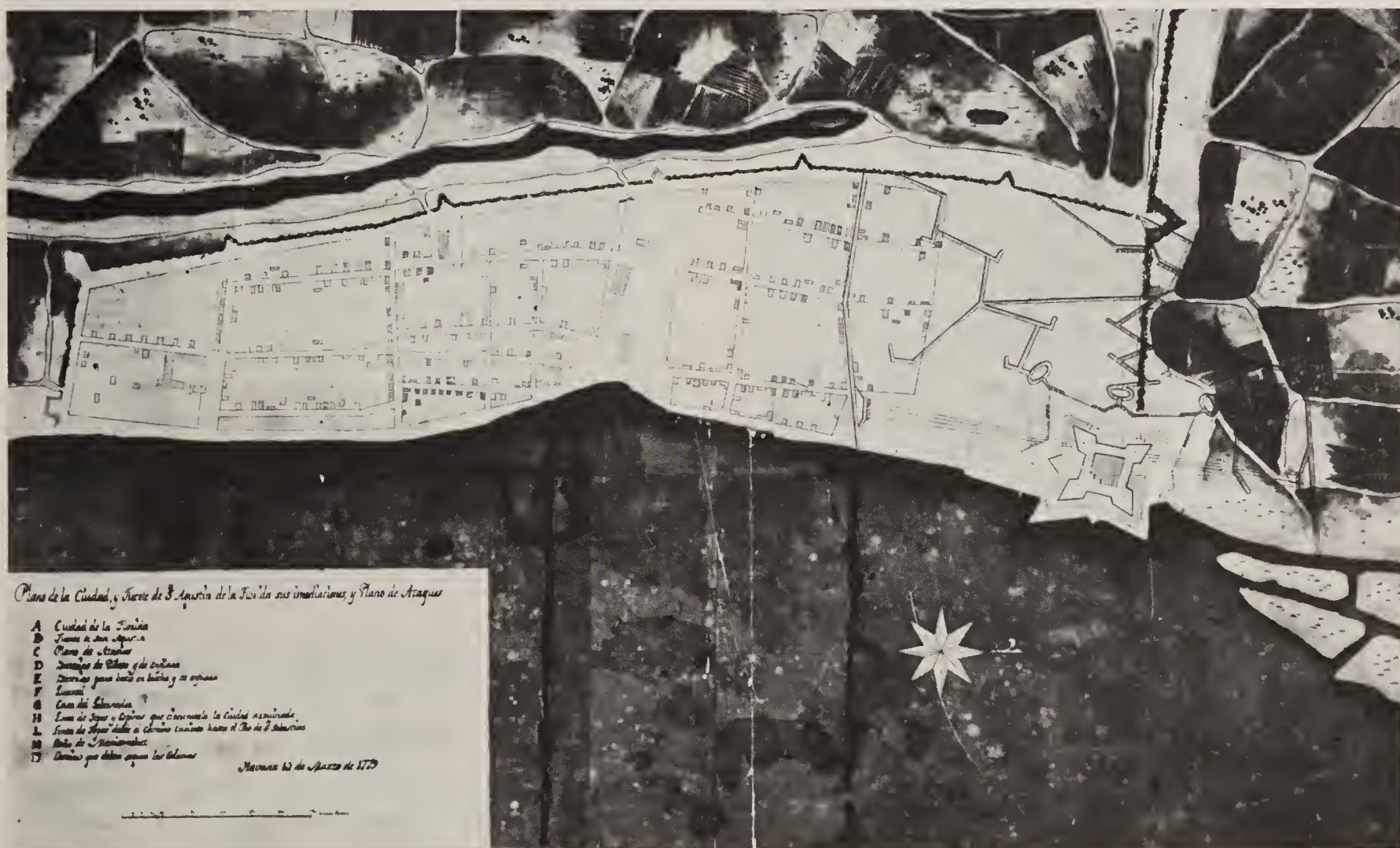


Illustration 1. *Sainte Augustine in 1764 (drawn in 1779 and based on the original of the military engineer Juan Jose Eligio de la Puente). On the map is a proposed plan of attack by the Spanish troops [Archivo General de Indias, Mapas y Planos de Florida y Luisiana, 79].*

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: **David Buisseret**

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

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HISTORY OF SPANISH COLONIAL URBAN PLANNING AT THE ARCHIVES OF THE INDIES: CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The history of urban planning may be analyzed using several different approaches. The archival method is one. In any archival repository, primary information is obtained in two forms: unpublished manuscripts, and graphic material such as maps, plans, and other types of drawings and prints. Although pictorial data is indispensable in the study of colonial city planning, its value is increased when the documents that once accompanied the illustrations are likewise examined. Analyzing an isolated map or plan is not only insufficient, but is also dangerous, for such a procedure can easily lead to false assumptions and conclusions.

The Archive of the Indies in Sevilla (the AGI) houses the largest collection of Spanish colonial documentation in existence. There one finds material pertinent to Hispanic America, the Philippines, and even Africa, dating from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Due to this wealth of historical resources, it is possible to make solid conclusions related to a particular aspect of colonial urbanization.¹

In addition to the vast collection of manuscripts, the AGI also contains an important compilation of graphic material which generally supplements accompanying written documentation. Most of these drawings are plans of buildings and urban settlements as well as maps and views of sites.² Most of the delineations were made in the New World and then sent to Spain, as illustrations for the extensive legal paperwork of the colonial administration, and thus were meant to explain or specify a particular issue. Due to the close relationship between maps and plans and their manuscript documentation in the AGI, it is usually possible to trace the life of an individual drawing from its inception to its final storage in the repository.

Once in the AGI, the best guides to the documents are the repository catalogues of the manuscripts and cartographic material. Scrutiny of the documentation begins after the catalogues and other related literature have been consulted. Fortunately, AGI research involves using the actual colonial manuscripts and illustrations rather than the usual microfilms. The repository possesses an efficient photographic and microfilm service which allows ordering copies of any documents. The manuscripts are chronologically organized in the *legajos* (bundles of loose-leaf documents), which are in turn grouped into categories corresponding to the old colonial judicial and administrative branches. In addition, there are other sections formed by the archivists using extraneous documents such as *Indiferente General* (General Miscellaneous).

A drawing of the particular settlement in question leads to the original *legajo* and to an accompanying manuscript. By consulting related documents in the same or succeeding bundles of papers, the evolution of the map or plan is traced, even though associated documentation may not be supplemented by other illustrations. Many times the written descriptions of communities were more explicit and complete than the related maps or plans, where the draughtsmen were usually forced to simplify information. The data of a *legajo* usually leads to another bundle of documents, and thus, between the information acquired from the drawings and the manuscripts, a fairly correct and complete study of colonial settlements may unfold.

Ever since the end of the nineteenth century, the AGI has carried out a careful and systematic disassociation of drawings from their accompanying documents in order to organize a single cartographic collection. Whenever a new illustration was discovered in a *legajo*, it was separated from the related documents after recording this segregation with the bundle of papers. Such notation specified the new location of the map or plan. The newly found drawing was then incorporated with the other pictorial material in what is called the *Carpeta de Planos*, where they are organized chronologically and geographically.

The *Carpeta de Planos* is slowly growing, since uncatalogued drawings are still appearing in the *legajos*. Just recently I found several unknown maps and plans of Mexico, Florida, and Louisiana in the AGI. The large section dealing with the old Captaincy General of Cuba—the colonial administrative center for the possessions in the Caribbean Sea, Florida, and Louisiana—remains virtually unexplored by investigators and offers exciting possibilities for future research.

Commentary on a map of Saint Augustine

See illustration 1.

Under the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Great Britain assumed dominion over Spanish Florida. The succeeding two decades of British control had practically no effect on the urban physiognomy of St. Augustine, capital of that province. This is proven by the fact that Spain utilized this ground plan of St. Augustine, drawn prior to the British occupation (1764), when making secret preparations to recapture the city in 1779.

With the Franco-American Alliance (1778), the French Crown entered the war of American Independence against Great Britain. Previous to this arrangement, Louis XVI had attempted, unsuccessfully, to induce the Spanish Crown to join a tripartite pact against the British. Even though Spain officially refused to participate in the war at that time, secret military projects were devised, foreseeing a bellicose confrontation with Britain. Carlos III finally opened hostilities in June 1779, but prior to this date, a very detailed and sophisticated scheme of attack had been formulated against British Florida.

The project was devised in Havana and signed on 13 March 1779. It called for a large flotilla to depart from Cuba and attack St. Augustine. While the documents do not mention when the invasion was to take place, they do recommend that it be done no later than the end of June in order to avoid the summer rainy season. Carlos III declared war on 21 June.

The documents of the attack include this ground plan of St. Augustine. The drawing was based on another that the military engineer Juan José Eligio de la Puente had executed 15 years earlier (signed at St. Augustine on 22 January 1764), just prior to the British occupation of the city. The papers of the 1779 scheme of attack mention that the city plan of 1764 was being utilized because "it is known for sure that the English maintain it (the city) in the same condition as it had been when it was ceded..." ["se sabe de cierto que los Ingleses le conservan en el mismo estado que quedó cuando la entrega..."].¹

¹Montêquin, François-Auguste de. *Maps and Plans of Cities and Towns in Colonial New Spain, The Floridas, and Louisiana. Selected Documents From the Archivo General de Indias of Sevilla*. Ann Arbor and London, Vol. I, Part 1, 1974, pp. 6-49.

———. "Colonial Settlements in Florida and Louisiana during Hispanic Domination: Documents in the Archivo General de Indias of Sevilla," in *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*. Philadelphia, Vol. XXXIV, NO. 4, 1975, p. 310.

²Montêquin, François-Auguste de. *Cities of the Hispanic World, Documentation for the Study of Urban Planning in Spain and Her Colonies*. Monticello (Illinois), 1981.

François-Auguste de Montêquin

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Historical Boundary Atlas Published



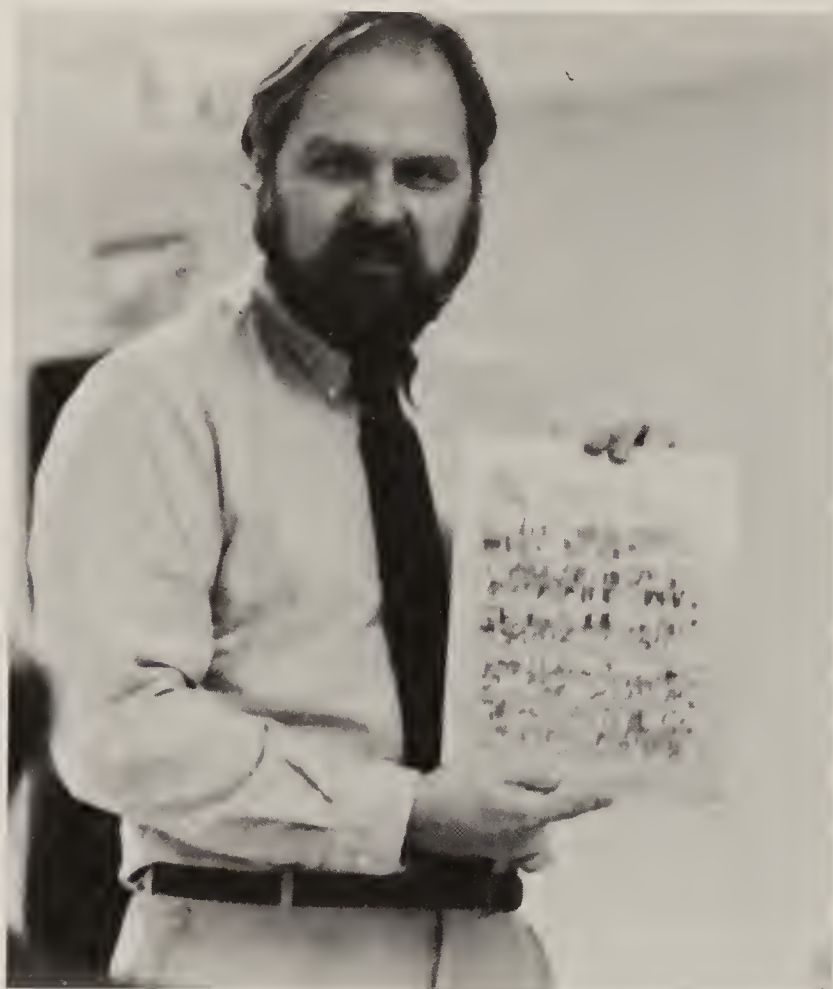
Photography by F. Peter Weil

Historical Boundary Atlas and Chronology of County Boundaries, 1788-1980, compiled under the direction of John H. Long and published by G. K. Hall (which was described in *Mapline*, Number 34, June 1984) is now available for sale.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center was host at a special reception Tuesday, 13 November at 4:00 p.m. to commemorate the publication. At this event Mr. Long discussed the project, including the computerized boundary file on which the atlas is based, and he also described coverage and uses for the file.

The atlas is a unique compilation of maps and historical analysis describing county and state boundary changes during 192 years since passage of the Northwest Ordinance. Included in the atlas are approximately 1,000 maps based on the Historical Boundary Data File produced at The Newberry Library. The five volumes contain information about: Vol. 1-Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; Vol. 2-Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; Vol. 3-Michigan and Wisconsin; Vol. 4-Iowa and Missouri; and Vol. 5-Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The five-volume atlas is available for \$524.00 from the publisher. Write: G. K. Hall, 7 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, or call the toll free number 1-800-343-2806. In Alaska, Hawaii and Massachusetts, call 423-3990.

WINDOWS TO COMMUNITY HISTORY



Photography by John Darby, University of Illinois, Chicago

Lawrence W. McBride, Program Director of the Chicago Metro History Fair, discusses the uses of maps developed by the History Fair's NEH-sponsored Chicago Neighborhood History Project.

Maps and Views: Windows to Community History was the theme of the fifteenth annual City in History Conference co-sponsored by the Office of Continuing Education, University of Illinois at Chicago and the Chicago Historical Society—The Chicago Neighborhood History Project. Held at the Chicago Historical Society on 8 October 1978, the conference was planned for secondary-school social studies teachers. During the conference maps and views were explored as sources for the study of history. Teachers were encouraged to bring two students to the conference.

After a welcome by Gerald A. Danzer of the University of Illinois at Chicago, the general session began. It included "Using Maps as Historical Sources" by Michael P. Conzen of the University of Chicago; "Studying Community History Through Maps," by David Buisseret of The Newberry Li-

brary; and "Studying Community History Through Artists' Views" by Professor Danzer. Afternoon workshops were held on: "Maps and Views in the Chicago Neighborhood History Project," conducted by Lawrence W. McBride, The University of Illinois at Chicago, and "Using Artifacts in Learning About History," conducted by Robert T. Ackland of the Chicago Historical Society. Selections from the Map Collections and the Graphics Collections of the Chicago Historical Society were exhibited.

The Chicago Map Society

The 1984-85 season of the Chicago Map Society began 20 September 1984 with an interesting and informative lecture by Phil Hanson of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, on: "Use of Government Surveys for the Description of Pre-Settlement Vegetation of Chicago." While researching the historical background of the plant ecology of certain Chicago prairies, Mr. Hanson utilized the original General Land Office survey field notes. Along with a discussion of the uses of information found in the field notes for modern users, Mr. Hanson commented on the methods of the surveyors and problems they faced in surveying the swampy area around Chicago.

The 27 October meeting was a field trip to Palatine, Illinois to view Gerald F. Fitzgerald's map collection. Mr. Fitzgerald, a founding member of the Chicago Map Society, opened his collection to members. Maps in the collection range from sixteenth century examples to a map of the moon signed by the Apollo astronauts, along with many maps which reflect the special collecting interests of Mr. Fitzgerald: maps of North America and of the Great Lakes region.

The 15 November meeting was held jointly with the Chicago Maritime Society. The speaker, Paul Petraitis, of the Chicago Historical Society spoke on, "Terra Incognita: Mapping the Calumet." The talk, illustrated by slides of maps and photographs, covered two hundred years of mapping and two hundred square miles of territory, with reference to the little-known portage routes of the region.

The annual dinner meeting will be held at The Newberry Library on 6 December. The program will be "Reception in the Gallery" when the Society will view the exhibit, *Gardens of Delight: Maps and Travel Accounts of Illinois and the Great Lakes* in the newly opened Hermon Dunlap Smith Gallery.

Gardens of Delight

Gardens of Delight, an exhibition of maps and travelers' accounts of Illinois and the Great Lakes, drawn from the collection of the late Hermon Dunlap Smith opened 1 November 1984. Mr. Smith, who died in 1983, was a Chicago insurance executive and philanthropist who left his mark on many cultural institutions in addition to the Newberry Library, which he served in various capacities for forty years. The exhibition marks the opening of the new Hermon Dunlap Smith Exhibition Gallery at the Newberry, funded by the Field Foundation of Illinois. Admission to *Gardens of Delight* is free and open to the public; the exhibit will be open for viewing from November 1 to January 31. Hours are Monday, Friday, and Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and Tuesday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Please call 943-9090, extension 256, for further information.

Gardens of Delight (the phrase is borrowed from an early description of the Illinois prairies) comprises forty maps and forty books, dating from 1616 to 1950. Mr. Smith was passionately attached to maps, and founded a permanent research center for the history of cartography at the Newberry in 1972. Among the maps on exhibit are Samuel de Champlain's map of 1616 with its rudimentary depiction of the Great Lakes; John Mitchell's great map of 1755, often called the most important map in American history; Thomas Hutchings' map of 1778, which shows Illinois and the western frontier at the time of the Revolution; and an 1856 map which shows Chicago in Indiana. Among the books on exhibit will be several by and about Morris Birkbeck, who founded an English colony in Illinois in 1818; a manuscript journal from Sault Sainte Marie dated 1830; materials on the Chicago Portage and the Illinois and Michigan Canal; early guides for immigrants to the Midwest; travel books by Charles Dickens, Margaret Fuller, William Cullen Bryant, and Anthony Trollope; and early descriptions and views of Chicago.

Gardens of Delight

Maps and Travel Accounts of Illinois and the Great Lakes
from the Collection of Hermon Dunlap Smith

An Exhibition at

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY
60 West Walton Street

1 November 1984 - 31 January 1985



*"We went along the coasts, which are most delightfull and wondrous,
for it's nature that made it so pleasant to the eye,
the sperit, and the belly"*

Pierre Esprit Radisson on Lake Superior, 1661

Photography by F. Peter Weil

A poster reproducing Nicolas Sanson's 1656 map of the Great Lakes region and an illustrated catalog of the exhibition are available for sale in the Newberry's bookshop.

The exhibition catalog, *Gardens of Delight*, written by Robert W. Karrow, Jr. and David Buisseret is available for \$6.00. Copies of either exhibition poster (36" x 26") or the map (20" x 26") are available for \$6.00. For the maps or posters, add \$2.50 for up to six maps. Illinois residents add 8% sales tax. Send orders to: The Newberry Library Bookshop, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada will host The Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography in Ottawa, Monday through Friday, 8-12 July 1985. The conference will be held in association with *Imago Mundi* and the International Society for the History of Cartography.

Several areas have been selected for emphasis at the conference. The selected areas are: teaching the history of cartography; the history of twentieth-century cartography; computers and the study of cartography; the physical analysis of maps; curatorship of collections of historical maps and cartobibliography. Some themes will be explored through formal papers and others will be treated in seminars, workshops and laboratory demonstrations.

Original and substantive papers on these and other subjects will be considered for presentation. Preference will be for papers on methodological, theoretical or historiographical orientation. Official conference languages will be English and French. All papers must be submitted in advance and will be subject to acceptance by the Organizing Committee. Abstracts up to 300 words should reach the Committee by 1 December 1984, and full papers by 1 March 1985.

Registration for the conference is open to all persons interested in the history of cartography. Registration fees are \$125 (Canadian) (\$50 for full-time students). To receive more information, write to: History of Cartography Conference 1985, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3. Telephone: (613) 995-1077.



The September 1984 issue of *The Map Collector* is devoted to a general introduction to the cartographic collections in the British Library. The articles describe the historical map collections of the Map Library, the Department of Manuscripts, the India Office Library and Records, and the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books.

Map Talk By Hilaire Belloc

In whatever place a man may be the spring will come to him. I have heard of men in prison who would note the day when its influence passed through the narrow window that was their only communion with their kind. It comes even to men in cities; men of the stupid political sort, who think in maps and whose interest is in the addition of numbers.

This *Map-Talk By...* is from: *Selected Essays*, ed. J. B. Morton (London, 1958).



The Public Archives of Canada, National Map Collection has just published a new brochure describing the collection. The attractive booklet is basically a short summary of the history of the collection in English and French, illustrated with maps, plans, and views from the collection. The catalog reports that cartographic and architectural records have been collected at PAC since 1872 and that the map collection was established in 1907. The unit known as the National Map Collection dates from 1967. By 1983 total holdings exceeded one million including maps, charts, plans, atlases, globes, architectural and engineering drawings, blue-prints, and plans. Publications have emanated from the archives since 1912 with the majority of them dating from the 1970s. A current complete list of departmental publications is available from the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa K1A 0N3, or telephone (613) 995-1077.



Chartarum Amici, the Finnish map collectors' club, celebrated its twentieth anniversary this Spring with a talk by Professor Matti Klinge on historic maps of Finland from Ptolemy to the nineteenth century. The Galleria Duetto, a map gallery in Helsinki, held an exhibit in conjunction with the anniversary. Also from Finland is the news that the firm Gummerus Oy has published *Vanhon Karttojen Suomi*, a collection of 130 maps and 160 color plates. Many of the maps are from the Finnish State Archives and are published for the first time in the new work. (From *The Map Collector*).

New Column—Minute Particulars

With this issue, *Mapline* begins the publication of a new column which has roots in the the popular "Creature of the Quarter" column which appeared in earlier issues of the newsletter. *Mapline* is happy to announce that Linda Carlson Sharp, Head of Technical Services at the Indiana Historical Society Library and Chair-Elect of American Library Association, Map and Geography Roundtable (MAGERT), will be the columnist for "Minute Particulars." She will be supplying *Mapline* with quarterly creatures, and other map details and commentary on them, beginning with the first "Minute Particulars," column appearing on this page.

The old favorite of *Mapline* readers, "Creature of the Quarter," the ancestor of the new column, appeared in the very first issue of *Mapline* in 1976. That column was written by J.B. Post, who decided upon the title, instead of "Monster of the Month" which had been suggested. Writing from the Map Collection at the Free Library of Philadelphia, where "...art students from across the square wander in asking vaguely for old maps when they want sea serpents or compass roses" Mr. Post wanted to supply something similar (with a difference). He wrote "...but for a publication such as this (*Mapline*!), more is needed..." Thus after much soul searching, the author of *Atlas of Fantasy* (Baltimore, Mirage Press 1973), chose a Bicentennial "beastie," the American eagle which appears on many American maps, to be the first "Creature" in 1976. A number of columns were written by J.B. Post. Later contributors of "Creatures" included John Long, David Woodward, Jeff Auld, Edward H. Dahl, Michael Kaplan, and Tony Amodeo. Today, *Mapline* welcomes Linda Sharp's column in the tradition of the earlier authors and their creatures!

Minute Particulars

"... I believe he thought it incredible [sic]," wrote Col. John Walker of Virginia to John Evelyn in 1693. Walker referred to a reaction to his description of that indigenous North American curiosity the opossum.

Though possum specimens had been sent to London for dissection and study before 1690, the animal's habits and appearance were not widely understood, and reports of it excited much curiosity. This curiosity was tempered by a not-unfounded

sense of disbelief, owing to the long history of reports of concocted and wondrous fauna to be found in newly-explored territories. The illustration shown here, from Homann's *Amplissimae regionis Mississippi*, ca. 1725, reflects the confusion surrounding the poor possum; only the prehensile tail and association with the North American continent suggest its identification.



Photography by Seth I. Rossman, Indianapolis, Indiana

John Mitchell, creator of the magnificent map of North America, was better known in his day as a botanist and natural scientist. He scoffed at accounts of sensational animal populations, writing in 1748 of "hybrids and wonders here and there mentioned by authors; however, I greatly doubt the existence of so many productions...." Mitchell, however, had ample reason to believe in the existence of the possum, having observed it *in situ* in Virginia. At the request of the Royal Society of London, he undertook a rigorous two-year study of a pair of possums, which he kept in his own home for the duration. He reported his observations to the Society in 1745.

Mitchell's report, a long-term controlled study of the creature, finally established the anatomical details and observable habits of the possum beyond doubt, and validated its existence to the skeptical European community. Mitchell's observations were limited, naturally, by the development (or lack thereof) of zoological knowledge and scientific technique of the day, but they represent an enormous advance over the speculative discussions concerning the possum previous to his study.

Linda Carlson Sharp

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND MAP ROOM AND ITS SERVICES

At the time of the *I'd Like a Map* exhibit, which opened in June 1984, the National Library of Scotland took an alternative approach; instead of an exhibit catalog it was decided that a booklet about the Map Room would be a more appropriate and useful publication. The result is an illustrated, thirty-six page guide which begins with "History," a sketch of the history of The National Library and its Map Room. The second section, "The Maps," is an informative general guide which describes acquisition policy, manuscript collections, early printed maps and atlases, early town plans, modern map and atlas collections, special collections, reference books relating to cartography, and current cartographic periodicals. The third and last section, "The Services," outlines available indexes, the map catalog, and copying and photographic services of the library. Following these sections are two short sections on "The Staff," and "The Users."

The first section, "History," sketches the history of The National Library of Scotland, a library which has roots in seventeenth century collections. By the eighteenth century the Advocates' Library, a forerunner of the National Library, could boast of such important cartographic works as Blaeu's *Novum Italiae Theatrum*, Turgot's *Plan de Paris*, and the Pont, Gordon and Adair maps of Scotland. The nineteenth century, regarded as the "Golden Age of Scottish map publishing," was the period when works by W. and A. K. Johnson, Bartholomew, Gall and Inglis, Black, and Blackie were added to the collection.

Although the collection contained a large number of important maps and atlases from the beginning, a map room was not created until 1958; and a second map room was built in 1974 when the maps numbered 900,000. Plans have now been drawn for a map room to be housed on the fourth floor of a new library building.

The Map Room concludes with this postscript: "The Map Room recently completed its first twenty-five years and seems set to move into the 21st century. The rapid development in technology may mean a quick and more efficient map service in the future, but the words of that well-known Scottish map lover, Robert Louis Stevenson still remain true: 'I'm told that there are people who do not care for maps, and find it hard to believe...he who is faithful to his map, and consults it, and draws from it his inspiration, daily and hourly, gains positive support, and not merely negative immunity from accident.'"

The Map Room of The National Library of Scotland has a collection of about 1,250,000 printed sheet maps, 4,000 manuscript maps, 14,000 atlases and 5,000 planning atlases. Areas of special interest are Scotland, Alpine and Polar regions, and Europe and the United Kingdom. Special Collections include the Graham Brown Collection of mountaineering books, diaries, photographs and maps; the Marischal Collection of 137 maps of Scotland dating from 1573 to 1873, each showing the whole of Scotland; the Newman Collection of maps and books relating to roads, particularly of the British Isles; and The Bartholomew Archive consisting of file copies of most maps printed or published by the firm of John Bartholomew and Company, and John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. from January 1877 to the present.

For more information about the collections write: Margaret Wilkes, Map Room Superintendent, National Library of Scotland Annexe, 137 Causewayside, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH9 1PH. Telephone: 031-667-7848.



Cruz Cano Map Celebration

The Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Golda Meir Library hosted a free, public dedication and celebration on 19 October 1984 to commemorate restoration of the historic Cruz Cano map of South America. This 1775 map of South America, part of the American Geographical Society Collection of the library, was the personal property of the German naturalist and traveler, Alexander von Humboldt. One of the most valued treasures of the AGS, the map was restored by a grant from the Board of German Fest Milwaukee, Inc. Professor Emeritus Thomas R. Smith, of the University of Kansas, author of the definitive study of the map, was the speaker for the occasion. A reception with refreshments and zither music followed the lecture. Two special exhibits were on view for the occasion. "Alexander von Humboldt and His Explorations" was sponsored by the American Geographical Society Collection. Also exhibited was "The German-American Ethnic Experience."

*Antique
Map
Calendar*

1985

*Calendrier
de cartes
anciennes*



Antique Maps Calendar 1985

*Calendrier de cartes
anciennes*

This is the fourth year that the bilingual *Antique Map Calendar* has been published by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. The calendar was compiled by Edward H. Dahl of the Public Archives and published by Rosseau Publishing Corporation Ltd. of Willowdale, Ontario. The 1985 calendar reproduces, in full color, fifteen maps dated 1570 to 1900. This year a map of Toronto (1866), a birds-eye view (ca.1893), and a birds-eye view of Winnipeg (1900), are included. A map of Batoche, Saskatchewan was selected to mark the centennial of Louis Riel's battle there in May of 1885.

Other maps include a double hemisphere map of the world by Gerard Valck (ca. 1700), Western Hemisphere maps by Sebastian Münster (1588), Justus Danckerts' world map published in Amsterdam (ca. 1680) (see illustration) and Hermann Moll's "Beaver Map," first engraved in 1715. The calendar can be purchased for Can \$7.95 from the distributor, Firefly Books, 3520 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1W 2T8. A number of bookstores in the United States stock it as well.



Lindsay Gale has compiled a detailed catalog of pre-1900 non-Ordnance Survey maps and plans held in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Now the work is being enlarged to include holdings of early atlases

and additional single sheet maps. For information about the catalog, write: Mr. Lindsay Gale, History and Topography Department, The Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow G3 7DN, U.K.

Newberry Acquisitions



Engraving of the *Siege of Antwerp*

Photo by F. Peter Weil.

One of the most famous events in the Netherlands' war of independence against Spain was the siege of Antwerp. The rebellious Dutch had by 1584 been hemmed into the city, upon which the Spanish general Alexander Parma advanced in July of that year. Our engraving, annotated in Italian, shows this siege as it looked the following August.

The city of Antwerp is at the right top of the engraving, and the passage to the sea at the bottom; it is oriented roughly southwards. On the left is the Spanish camp, protected by a wall; note the street for the provision-merchants (2, better seen on the accompanying sketch) and the various contingents' quarters: Burgundians, Germans, Italians, Walloons and so on. Lillo Fort guards the camp in the bottom center of the print, where it is being menaced by units of the Dutch fleet. They have come up the river Scheldt from the sea, but are impeded from relieving Antwerp by Parma's great pontoon bridge (49), which is protected by auxiliary bridges on either side, and by great forts at each end (43 and 59). This bridge had in fact been established in January 1585, and so effectively blockaded Antwerp that by August of that year the city was forced to surrender.

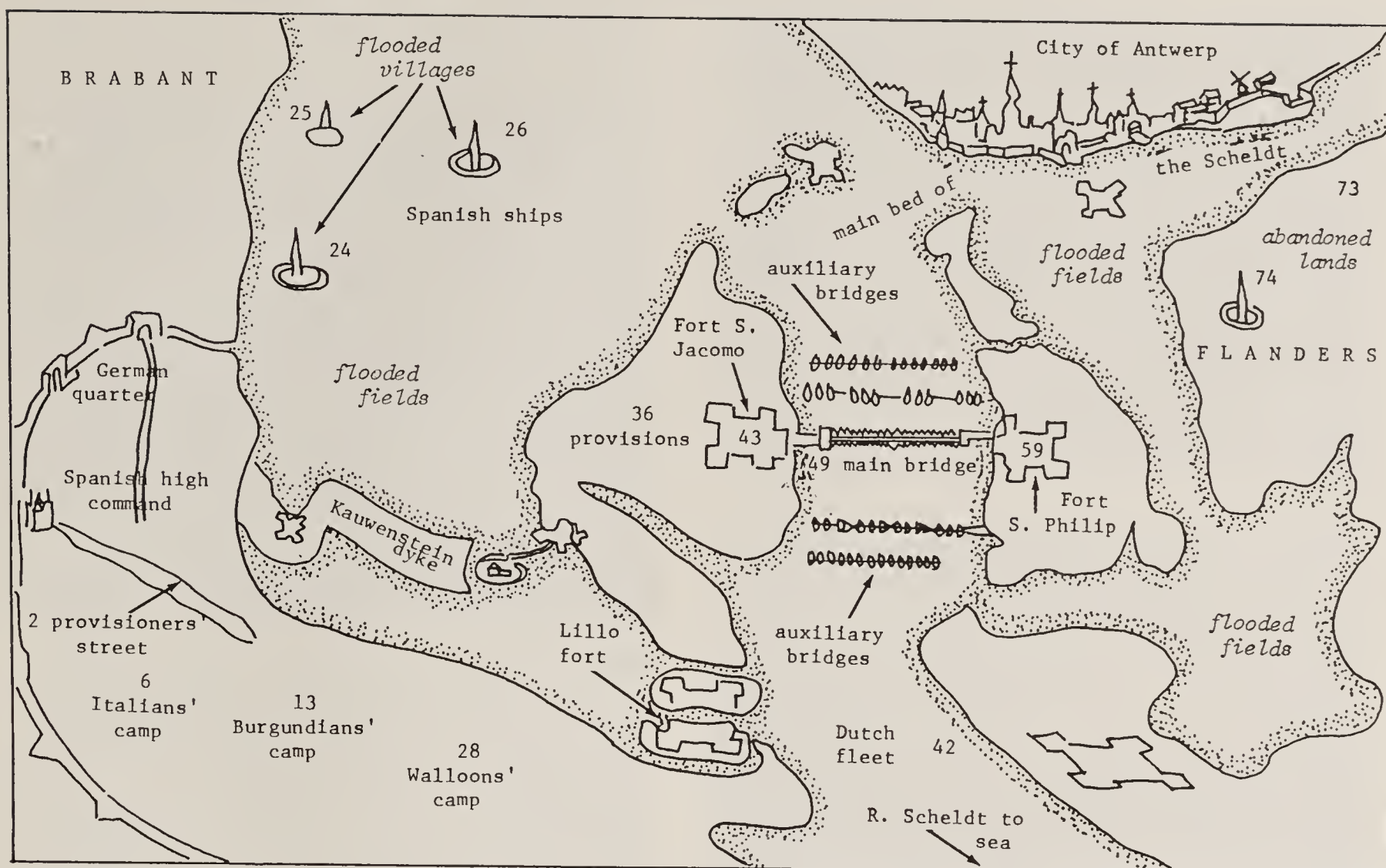
The engraving is full of interest. Notice, upper left, the flooded villages (24, 25 and 26); around them, the ships float over fields whose trees are still visible above the waters. There is more flooding on the Flanders side, to the right of the print; here the land which has not been flooded is described as "abandoned." This rare print bears notable testimony both to the horrors of war and to the redoubtable proficiency of the 16th-century Spanish engineers.

References:

Cesare Campana, *Assedio e racquisto d'Anversa* (Vicenza, 1595)

Jeris Wegg, *The decline of Antwerp under Philip of Spain* (London, 1924)





Guide map to the engraving of *Siege of Antwerp*

Newberry Acquisitions

The library recently acquired, with proceeds from the Arthur Holzheimer Map Fund, a 16th-century plan of the siege of Antwerp. This is the subject of the "Newberry Acquisitions" column, a column that we hope will be the first of a series.



FRENCH COLONIAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The French Colonial History Society will hold its 11th annual meeting in Quebec City 9-11 May 1985. General themes for the conference will be: French place names of North America; New France; Old and historical cartography; Doctrines and economic policies of France during the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; Colonial policies of France under the Third Republic; Art, language and colonial literature; and Relationships with colonized groups, as well as other topics. Two sessions will be held in Old Quebec and participants will be invited to an official reception at the residence of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of Québec. For more information write Program Chairman, Dr. Serge Courville (F.C.H.S.), CELAT, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Sainte-Foy, Québec G1K 7P4.

Joseph David Castle, 1943-1984

Joseph David Castle, Curator of Manuscripts and Cartography at the Louisiana Historical Center, Louisiana State Museum, died in New Orleans on 26 August 1984 after a lengthy illness. Mr. Castle had been on the staff of the museum since 1975 and was also a teacher of Louisiana cartography at Tulane University. A native of Tunnelton, West Virginia, he received a master's degree in history from West Virginia University in 1972 and later studied at Tulane University.

Mr. Castle contributed to *A Guide to the History of Louisiana*, edited by Light T. Cummins and Glen Jansone (Greenwood Press, 1982). Among his other publications are: "Land Surveys and Transportation in Louisiana," *Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Bulletin*, no. 134 (December 1983), and "Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General of Spanish Louisiana," which appeared in *Mapline* (Number 34, June 1984). In an earlier association with The Newberry Library he was a participant in the Summer Institute in Cartography in 1982. A memorial fund has been established to be used to complete and publish a book on which he was working, *The Cartography of Colonial Louisiana*. Friends and colleagues who wish to contribute should make their checks payable to the Louisiana Museum Foundation and designate them specifically for the Joseph D. Castle Memorial Fund. Please send all contributions to the Joseph D. Castle Memorial Fund, c/o Edward F. Haas, Louisiana Historical Center, Louisiana State Museum, Old U.S. Mint, 400 Esplanade Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70116.



Issue 21 of *The Globe: Journal of the Australian Map Circle* is devoted to the publication of six papers from the Twelfth Annual Conference in Hobart. Two of the articles deal with Tasmania, one on vegetation mapping in Tasmania and the other on Tasmanian exploration and mapping. Other articles include a discussion of political boundaries in Antarctica, a paper on the presence or absence of tourist maps in libraries, and an article on cartographic philately. *The Globe* is available to members of the Australian Map Circle, and membership in the circle is open to anyone with an interest in maps. For information, address all correspondence to: Australian Map Circle, P.O. Box E133, Queen Victoria Terrace, A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

The Society for the History of Discoveries

The Society for the History of Discoveries annual meeting for 1984 was held at the University of Texas at Arlington, 1-3 November. All events took place in the Special Collections area of the University Library. On display in conjunction with the meeting were a 1688 Coronelli globe and an exhibition entitled "Waves from the Gulf: Exploring and Taming the Texas Coast." University President Wendell Nedderman was host for the reception on 1 November. At Session I, chaired by Nadia Kazymyra-Dzioba, papers presented were: "Bering's First Expedition and the Maps of Johann Baptist Homann," by Carol Urness; "Ivan Rubets: A Solution to a Kamchatkan Puzzle?" by Raymond H. Fisher; "Geographic Names on Western Maps of China: Their History and Meaning," by Jonathan T. Lanman; and "The Dinkum Sands Controversy," by Louis DeVorsey.

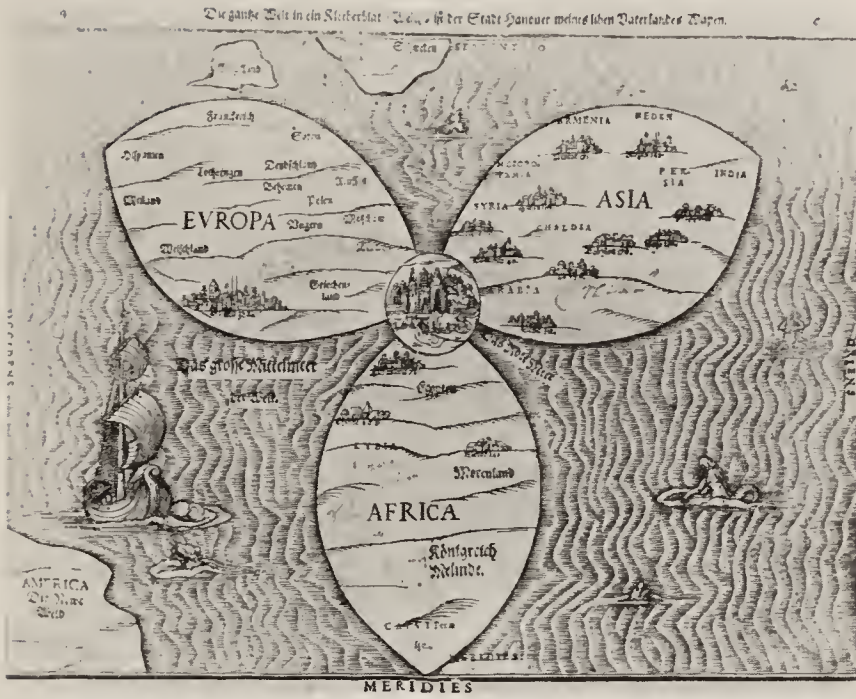
Session II was chaired by Edward J. Goodman. The following papers were presented: "Accidental Drift Voyages," by Vincent H. Cassidy; "Latitude Sailing: the Arabs, Vikings, and XVI Century Explorers," by Arne B. Molander; "Columbus's Journal Revisited" by James E. Kelley, Jr. and Oliver Dunn; and "A Seventeenth Century English View of the Caribbean," by David Buisseret.

Session III was chaired by Sanford Bederman and the following papers were presented: "Caravajal and the Tragic Square," by Robert Weddle; "The Last Hurrah: Spain's 1805 Expedition Through Louisiana and Texas," by Jack D.L. Holmes; "Juan Pedro Walker: Cartographer" by Elizabeth A. H. John; and "John Hamilton Robinson's Maps of Mexico, Louisiana and the Missouri Territory" by Robert Martin.

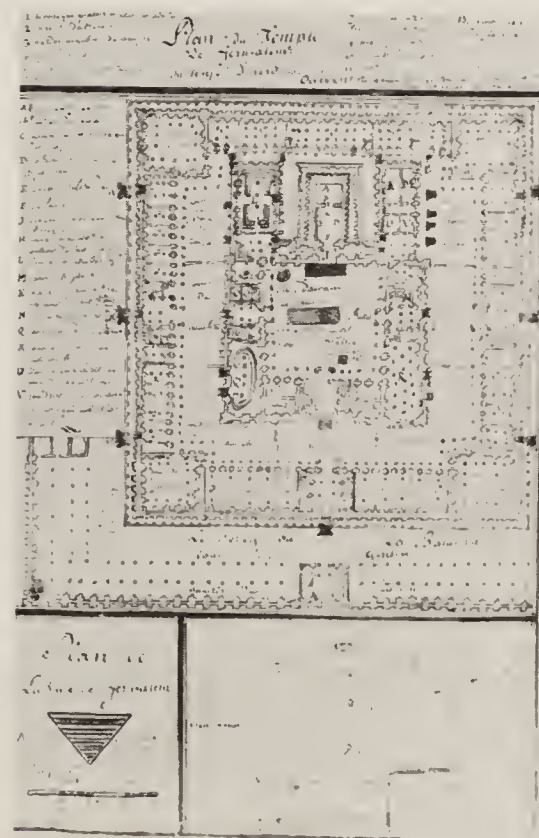


Cartographical Innovations: An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900, edited by Helen Wallis and Arthur H. Robinson is now available. Published by Map Collector Publications in association with the International Cartographic Association, the work is intended as a reference book for historians of cartography, as well as for modern cartographers. The entries include information about processes, techniques, and materials. Each entry contains a definition and brief history of the innovation or technique. Additionally an index is provided for the reader. The pre-publication price is £20, plus £2 postage. After 1 April 1985, the price will be £23, plus £2. To order, write: Map Collector Publications (1982), Ltd., 48 High Street Tring, Herts., England.

Maps and Views: Jerusalem, Center of the World



Maps and Views: Jerusalem: Center of the World, part of the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Moldavan is on exhibit in the Joseph Exhibition Room of Hebrew Union College in New York from 19 September 1985 until 1 March 1985. Dr. Moldavan is Guest Curator of the show, which consists of fifty-nine items. He is also the author of a catalog for the exhibit which depicts the Holy City through maps, *mizrecha'ot*, frontispieces of books, pilgrim guides, *haggadot*, photographs and atlases, many published during the 16th and 17th centuries. Some have never been available for public viewing before. There are examples of Jerusalem of the past, of the present, and views representing the future city of the Messiah. The gallery is at Brookdale Center, One West Fourth Street, New York, NY 10012. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. and selected Sundays. For more information, call (212) 674-5300.



Calendar

Summer 1984 until 31 December 1984

"Raleigh and Roanoke: the First English Colony in America 1584-90." Exhibition at the Map Gallery of the British Library, Great Russell Street, London, WC1.

1 November 1984 to 31 January 1985

"Gardens of Delight: Maps and Travel Accounts of Illinois and the Great Lakes," the first exhibit in the Hermon Dunlap Smith Gallery, an exhibit of maps and books from the collection of Hermon Dunlap Smith. At The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60611. Monday through Saturday 9:00 - 5:00 with additional hours, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to be announced.

15 December 1984 to 7 April 1985

"The Sun-King: Louis XIV and the New World," an exhibit at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C.

15 January 1985

Washington Map Society Meeting. Anderson House, Society of the Cincinnati. Tour of House Museum and Library.

14 February to 21 March 1985

"Maps and Minds." A traveling exhibit organized by the Association of Science-Technology Centers and sponsored by the U.S. Geological Society which consists of more than 500 images which trace the history of cartography. At the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. For more information, call Michael Edmonds, Curator of Maps at (608) 262-3338.

19 February 1985

"Rewriting the History of Cartography." A lecture by David Woodward, the first in a series of informal talks on the history of maps and map-making to be presented on Tuesday afternoons at 4:00 in conjunction with "Maps and Minds" traveling exhibit. Sellery Room, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

26 February 1985

"Maps and Diplomacy in the American West." A lecture by Robert Sidney Martin. The second lecture in the "Maps and Minds" series at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. See 19 February for full information on series.

5 March 1985

"The Napoleonic Mapping of Egypt." By Anne Godlewska. The third lecture in the "Maps and Minds" series at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. See 19 February for full information on series.

7 March to 6 June 1985

"Raleigh and Roanoke" at the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh. For information about the exhibit write: R. Neil Fulghum, Curator of Research and Development, North Carolina Museum of History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611 or call (919) 733-3984.

12 March 1985

"The Exploration and Mapping of the Grand Canyon." By Charles Seavey. The fourth lecture in the "Maps and Minds" series at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. See 19 February for full information on series.

16 March 1985

Washington Map Society Meeting. Tour of National Geographic Society facilities with discussion led by Dr. John B. Garver, Jr., Chief Cartographer. At 7:30 p.m.

19 March 1985

"Increase A. Lapham and the Mapping of Wisconsin." A lecture by Michael Edmonds. The fifth and last lecture in the "Maps and Minds" series at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. See 19 February for full information on series.

9-11 May 1985

The French Colonial History Society will hold its 11th annual meeting in Quebec. Details elsewhere in this issue.

21 May 1985

Washington Map Society. Annual dinner meeting at the Army-Navy Club. Fourth annual President's address by Janet Green. At 6:30 p.m.

8-12 July 1985

The Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography. For information write Edward H. Dahl, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington, Ottawa K1A ON3 Canada.

14-15 November 1985

"Charles Wilkes Exploring Expedition of 1838-42." Symposium and exhibit. Opens at the Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. For more information write Dr. Herman J. Viola, Director, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20408.

15-16 November 1985

Society for the History of Discoveries Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. For information write: Dr. John A. Wolter, Program Chairman, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20408. Tel. (202) 287-8530.



The Ordnance Survey of Great Britain is publishing *The Greenwich Meridian*, an illustrated booklet in full color which tells the "where-what-why and how" of the Prime Meridian. ISBN is 0-317-00038-9. The booklet is £1.95. Write: Ordnance Survey, Romsey Rd., Maybush, Southampton SO9 4DH, U.K.

(from *Cartographiti*, July 1984)

ATLAS OF GEORGIA

The Atlas of Georgia, a comprehensive work which represents more than five years research by the Institute of Community and Area Development of the University of Georgia, will soon be published. Co-editors of *The Atlas* are Thomas W. Hodler of the Department of Geography and Howard A. Schretter, staff members of ICAD and also of the Geography Department. The work will include sections on history and culture, and economic and demographic trends. Supplementing traditional maps and charts will be computer-generated graphics, satellite imagery, high altitude photographs and historic photographs. The standard edition of *The Atlas of Georgia*, is expected to cost \$39.99 but pre-publication discounts are available. Those who pay in advance pay \$26.00 plus \$3.00 for postage and handling for each copy. Georgia residents pay 4% sales tax. To place an order or to obtain more information contact *The Atlas of Georgia*, 300 Old College, UGA, Athens, GA 30602.



Changing Perceptions: Mapping the Shape of Florida 1502-1982, a special exhibition at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, was organized by Guest Curator Joseph H. Fitzgerald, map collector and President of the Historical Association of Southern Florida. Several lectures and special events were held at the museum in connection with the exhibit. On 30 September a panel composed of Joseph Fitzgerald, John Detrick, Waldo Graton and Marilyn Graton, discussed "Map Collecting for Fun or Profit." On 22 October, Thelma Peters, Carter Burrus, Frasier Knight, and Jean Evoy discussed "Biscayne Bay As it Was, Is, and Will Be." Sunday, 4 November, the topic was "Who Discovered Florida?" with Arva Moore Parks, William Slaight and Frank Sicius, and on 11 November R. Duncan Mathewson and Pat Elyne discussed "Mapping the Ocean Floor For Treasure and Information."



BRIEFLY NOTED

Printing Historical Society Bulletin 12 (May 1984) prints a query for historians of cartography. The question about map printing in the British army was asked by Major B.F. Gerhard, RE, The School of Military Survey, Hermitage, Newbury, Berkshire FC16 9TP. He is working on a history of army printing from the 18th century to the present time, and is interested in learning more about how press work was done in the field. One of the flat-bed lithographic presses used by the army from the early 1860s (called the "Cummings Patent") may have been used by the Royal Engineers but Major Gerhard cannot prove this. In 1882 a lithographic press was installed in a wagon for printing in the field. Another such press and four double-sided stones were used in an ox-wagon during the Boer War in 1901. Any documents or photographs of soldiers operating printing presses or cameras up to the time of World War I would be welcomed.



Facsimile Maps From the John Carter Brown Library is the title of a new catalog. All fifty-one available reproductions, most facsimiles of the maps in the Library's Blathwayt Atlas, are illustrated in the catalog. The Blathwayt Atlas is a collection of manuscript and printed maps which has been called the first atlas of the British Empire. Many of the maps were working tools for colonial administrators; therefore areas of English colonial and commercial interest are represented in most of them. Other maps in the collection are significant for American history generally.

The maps have been reproduced by the Meridian Gravure Company in color or sepia and many are reproduced in the size of the original. Prices range from \$7.00 to \$27.00. There are discount rates for retail stores and wholesalers, libraries and educational institutions and for individuals who order five or more maps. To request a catalog write to Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.



A public ceremony dedicating the University of Wyoming Libraries' 100,000th map was held 13 June 1984 in the Documents and Maps Department of Coe Library. The 100,000th map, titled *Territory of Wyoming* depicts the Territory as it existed in 1876 when the Territory consisted of five counties, Laramie, Albany, Carbon, Sweetwater, and Uinta, and the recently created Yellowstone National Park. The map was engraved and printed by Julius Bien for the General Land Office of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The Champaign County Historical Archives of the Urbana Free Library is publishing a series which includes several important map facsimiles. The maps are: *The Alexander Bowman Map of Urbana and West Urbana*, a decorative lithograph map measuring three by five feet with street and building locations and larger vignettes of local structures in the margins, and *The 1863 Alexander Bowman Map of Champaign County*, a map with information on land ownership. These maps are \$6.00 each plus \$3.50 shipping charges and 36¢ tax if shipped to an Illinois address.

There is also a special, limited reprint edition of *The 1863 Alexander Bowman Map of Champaign County* (the same map as above) in full color of the single surviving original copy. The extremely limited 1984 edition has been printed in only forty copies. The deluxe maps will be available in early December and will sell for \$100.00 each, plus \$6.00 tax and \$3.50 shipping charges. Send orders to: Champaign County Historical Archives, The Urbana Free Library, 201 South Race Street, Urbana, IL 61801.



A facsimile *Atlas of Lake Champlain*, by William Chambers, R.N., has just been published by the Vermont Historical Society and Vermont Heritage Press. The full-color facsimile of "the Chambers atlas" is a reproduction of the original 1779-1780 manuscript owned by the Vermont Historical Society. Never before published, the atlas exists only in two original manuscript copies and several sets of tracings made during the War of 1812. The introductory essay is by J. Kevin Graffagnino, author of *The Shaping of Vermont*, who discusses Chambers' life and career, the Champlain Valley in the Revolution, and the creation of the atlas that bears Chambers' name. A hardcover edition is available for \$49.50 (\$44.55 to members of the Vermont Historical Society). A paper edition is available only to members of the Society for \$26.55. Shipping and handling charges are \$2.00. Vermont residents add 4% sales tax. To order the atlas write Vermont Historical Society, 109 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05602.



Map Society of the Delaware Valley

The Map Society of the Delaware Valley celebrated its first birthday in May. The founding group consisted of eighteen people and now the organization has grown to more than thirty. Most meetings are held at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For information about membership, call (215) 242-4750 or write Robert Hornick, 2401 Pennsylvania Avenue, 19B30, Philadelphia, Pa 19130.

The new MSDV season has a very promising program schedule. At the 24 September meeting, Peter J. Guthorn (author of *American Maps and Map Makers of the Revolution and British Maps of the American Revolution*) spoke on "United States Coastal Charts Between the End of the Revolution and the Beginning of the Civil War," the topic of a book which he will soon publish. Peter Parker spoke before the Society 19 November on "Map Treasures of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania." Other meetings are planned for January, March, and May.

The new year also began with the first issue of *MSDV Newsletter* and with the announcement of the MSDV logo contest which is open to members. A regular column which will be written by members for the *MSDV Newsletter* will be "Maps About Town," a column about special map collections or maps about town in Philadelphia. The column for the first issue was written by Jerry Post. His list includes maps and prints decorating the walls of City Tavern on 2nd Street; Welcome Park, which is itself a map (modelled after the Thomas Holme map of Philadelphia), and the "Philadelphia Topography" at the subway entrance at the northwest corner of 2nd and Market streets in different colored tiles.



Copies of the first edition of *The Directory of UK Map Collections* are still available from the BCS Publication Officer, Mr. A. G. Williams, 39 North Street, Winter, England.

Washington Map Society



At the 18 September meeting, the Washington Map Society approved recommendations that the Society's newsletter be named *The Portolan*. As reported in Volume 1, Number 1, of *The Portolan*, "the name of our publication is taken from that of the old sailing guides.... Our *Portolan* is intended to serve as a guide to our Society's own activities and other events, meetings and publications in the increasingly complex world of maps."

Along with a calendar, and notices and reports of meetings, *The Portolan* lists "Recent Publications" and each issue will feature a column, *A Map Memoir*, which will be contributed by a member of the Society on a topic of cartographic interest. Walter W. Ristow contributed the first *Memoir*, "Early Cartography of Virginia's Northern Neck," an article about eighteenth century surveys of the area, and about the conflict between the claims of Lord Fairfax and the Virginia Assembly, which resulted in two differing surveys of the Northern neck in 1736 and 1737. He also discussed the four printed editions of John Warner's map resulting from the surveys, copies of which are in the Library of Congress.

Michigan Map Society



The Michigan Map Society has made plans for the 1984-85 season. Officers elected for the season are: President, Douglas Marshall; Vice President and Program Chairman, Lawrence Luke; and Secretary, Frank J. Kerwin. At the 17 October meeting Eila Campbell spoke on the map treasures at Oxford. On 7 November, LeRoy Barnett of the Michigan State Archives spoke on "Land Use Maps in Michigan." The Society will meet in a holiday gathering Saturday, 8 December at the home of Professor George Kish. The society now has about forty members. Most meetings are at the Clements Library at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, but occasionally a meeting will be held in Detroit. Field trips of the recent past have included trips to The Newberry Library in Chicago, to Michigan State University in Lansing, and to Toronto. Dues are \$10.00 per year which includes a subscription to *Mapline*. To join the Society, send dues to Robert Maday, or telephone (313) 777-0400.



Patrick E. Demsey, senior reference librarian in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, delivered a lecture and slide presentation at the annual conference of the American Committee for Irish Studies held at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on 3-5 May, 1984. The lecture title was "Irish Cartographic Materials in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress." The American Committee for Irish Studies has more than 800 members in the United States, Canada, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Each spring ACIS holds a national conference attended by 150 to 200 scholars.

AUSTRALIAN MAP CIRCLE



Facsimiles of early maps and charts are now being published by the Australian Capital Territory Division of the Australian Institute of Cartographers. The first in the series was issued to celebrate the International Cartographic Association Conference held in Australia in 1984. This production is Samuel Thornton's *Draught of the Coast of New Holland and Parts Adjacent* (London: Mount and Page, 1743), a map which depicts most of the coast of Western Australia and includes an inset of William Dampier's small chart of the area in his *Voyage to New Holland*, a rendering of 1703. The original is in the Tooley Collection of the National Library of Australia. The 23" x 18" reproduction is printed on Australian hand made paper which has a natural deckle edge and a facsimile platemark, and is embossed with the Institute seal. The reproduction is accompanied by a historical description and is limited to 500 numbered copies. To order send Aus \$20.00 plus postage. Postage is free for members. Postage for Australia and New Zealand is \$3.50. Overseas postage is \$5.50.

The second National Library facsimile is *Chart of Bass's Straits: Shewing the Tracks and Discoveries of Vessels Between 28th Sept. 1800 & 9th March 1801*, "combined under the directions of Capt. P. G. King Govr. of N. So. Wales by Ensign Barrallier of the New South Wales Corps." This map depicting the entire coastline of Victoria is also a commemorative publication, and is limited to 250 copies. The map is Aus \$12.00 plus \$3.50 air mail postage for Australia and \$5.50 overseas.

Two other rare map facsimiles issued by the library in limited editions relate to the voyages of Able Tasman. *Mar di India* (ca. 1700) reproduced from the original map in the Tooley Collection, shows parts of the western and southern coasts of Australia and includes discoveries made during Tasman's voyages. The price is Aus \$15.00 plus \$2.50 for postage. The second map, *A Complete Map of the Southern Continent*, the reproduction of a 1744 work, is from an original map in the Rex Kivell Collection. The price is Aus \$12.00, plus \$2.50 per map for postage. Brochures giving more details about each of the above maps are available from the publishers. To order, write to: Facsimile Maps, A.I.C., G.P.O. Box 1292, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia.

California Map Society



The *CMS Newsletter* reports that a joint conference of the California Map Society and the Society of University Cartographers has been planned. Scheduled for 12-15 September 1985, the conference will be held at the University of California at Los Angeles. Plans are now being made by a program committee. For more information write: Vincent G. Mazzucchelli, Department of Geography and Urban Studies, California State University, Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, California 90032; telephone (213) 224-3770 or 224-3822.



An entirely new nine-color SEPTA Street and Transit Map of Philadelphia and suburbs on the scale of two inches to the mile has just been issued. It includes all streets, roads, and highways in a 400 square mile area. Unlike its predecessor, the 1984 map shows all of the city without using insets, except for a large detail of the central city. Special features of the map are the center city inset with a key to places of interest, a SEPTA system map, a listing of all SEPTA routes, information on special SEPTA services, notes on how to ride the system, and directories to Philadelphia neighborhoods and to all the streets shown on the map. To order the map, send a check or money order for \$2.30 to SEPTA Map, c/o SEPTA Customer Services, 841 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 17107.

The *BOLD Atlas of Australia*, prepared by the Department of Geography, University of Sydney, in bold print especially for the visually impaired and primary and lower secondary schools, has recently been published. The fifty-eight maps on forty-three pages were prepared by John Roberts and his assistant, Johanna de Roder. Topics treated include social science, physical and human geography, geology and history. It includes an introduction which describes how important facts about Australia can be found on maps. The map commentaries are recorded on two audio tapes totaling 100 minutes. The cassettes contain a special index which assists in locating comments on individual maps. The atlas is AUS \$6.95. The atlas with tapes is AUS \$13.95. To order, write Ashton Scholastic Pty. Limited, P.O. Box 579, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250.



In "Space-Age Navigation for the Family Car," the Technology section of *Business Week* for June 18, 1984, reports that computerized dashboard maps may become viable options by the end of the decade. This year Chrysler corporation exhibited such maps at the New Orleans fair. Variations of the system have been developed by Ford. At the beginning of a trip, a map of the U.S. stored on a laser videodisc appears on the screen. By touching the screen, the driver can bring in a particular part of the map, a state or a detailed city map. At the same time, the computerized system continuously calculates the location of the car from satellite signals. The vehicle appears as a symbol on the screen and moves across the map as the car travels down the highway. The computer, it is reported, can even display the best route to a location. The automobile locators rely on a military satellite navigation system called Navstar which is made available by contract for commercial purposes.



Recent Publications

The Chartmakers: The History of Nautical Surveying in Canada / Stanley Fillmore & R. W. Sandilands; original photography by Michael Foster. Toronto: NC Press, in association with the Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1983. ISBN 0-919601-92-8. (From NC Press Ltd., 31 Portland Street, Toronto, Ontario M5V 2V9)

This is an attractive, popular history, published on the occasion of the centenary of the Canadian Hydrographic Service. It begins with an overview of Canadian charting, "The Legacy," which highlights the careers of Champlain, Franquelin, Deshayes, Cook, Bayfield, and Boulton. This is a generally good account, although remarkably little is said of DesBarres, whose work in the Maritimes was vitally important. And is it nitpicking to insist that Champlain's 1612 map, and not that of 1632, was the first printed map to show any of the Great Lakes? Chapter two, "The Measures," describes the development of the compass, marine chronometer, echo sounder, and other instruments. "The Charts" is concerned with their actual production and includes such information as the retirement of the last copper engraver from the CHS in 1947 and the publication of a 1953 chart said to be the first produced by scribing on plastic. Other chapters tell the story of "The Ships," and "The Chartmakers." The frequent side notes feature valuable explanations and interesting anecdotes, and Michael Foster's color photographs of CHS personnel in splendidly isolated surroundings add a beautiful modern counterpoint to the narrative.

From Sea Unto Sea: Art & Discovery Maps of Canada / Joe C. W. Armstrong. Scarborough, Ont.: Fleet/ Lester & Orpen Dennys, 1982. ISBN 0-7706-0030-1. (U.S. \$50.00 from the author, 347 Keewatin Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4P 2A4).

Looks can be deceiving. This is not the typical coffee table map book, a lot of pretty pictures interspersed with text hardly meant to be read and probably unreadable. For Joe Armstrong, the thirty-eight printed maps reproduced are documents of beauty and wonder. He uses them as inspirations to raise questions, only some of them answerable, and his page of text facing each map shows a strong enthusiasm for the maps and a profound knowledge of Canadian history and the history of cartography. Half of the maps are in full color and all are very well reproduced; on only one was it impossible to read the smallest lettering. The accompanying texts work well on several levels. Taken altogether they give an abbreviated history of Canadian discovery and exploration to the early 19th century. Individually, they point out important or thought-provoking aspects of the maps and provide entertaining and factual biographies of the explorers and cartographers. Armstrong's style manages to be colloquial, often humorous, and yet literate and informative. His use of the present tense in telling the story is unusual in this sort of book, but it works well. This is an attractive book, of great popular appeal, but also deserving of a place in larger reference collections and worth a serious look by anyone contemplating using maps to tell the history of a region.

The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps, 1472 - 1700 / Rodney W. Shirley. London: The Holland Press, 1983. ISBN 0-946323-03-8. (£65 from Holland Press Cartographica, 37 Connaught Street, London W2 2AZ; with slipcase, add £6).

Amazingly, although we have had cartobibliographies of Charleston and Natal, of the American West and the Amazon Basin, Rodney Shirley's giant volume is the first cartobibliography of printed world maps. After one week on your shelves, you will wonder how you lived without it. Shirley gives us, after a good summary history of world mapping (25 p.), descriptions of 639 maps published between 1472 and 1700. The bibliographical information given is brief, as it should be, for the illustrations (and 70 of the maps are reproduced) save many, many words. A paragraph or two summarizes the map and its maker and refers one to other entries for source maps and derivatives. Variant states are noted briefly. Locations of one or two copies and a brief reference to the literature follow. The map reproductions, which are remarkably clear and legible, add mightily to the utility of this work. As befits the grandeur and cost of the book, a number of reproductions are in full color. The appendices are stuffed with valuable information. A series of time-line charts graphically display the genealogy and life-times of maps in various categories; these charts would repay careful study. Another appendix is a "Chronological Listing and Rarity Index." The Rarity Index ranks maps in five categories from "uncommon" through "exceptionally rare and important." The values assigned to a given map are, of course, debatable, but the idea is a good one. Perhaps it might have been better if importance could have been rated separately to better account for those maps that are very important but not terribly rare, or vice-versa. Other appendices are "Lost or Apocryphal World Maps," "Lesser Known Map-makers" (i.e. not in Tooley), "Life-spans of main cartographers" (more time-lines), and "Chronology of geographical discovery."

In a book this ambitious, errors of omission and commission will creep in and assiduous users will be able to point to a few. Of course, flushing out further information is one of the most valuable functions of a published bibliography and Mr. Shirley hopes to be able to print an addendum "in due course." The most constructive criticism one might make has to do with the mechanics of the book—it would have been less confusing to use had the illustrations been assigned the same numbers as the map descriptions. But all such caviling aside, this is an absolutely essential work for map libraries and for collectors of world maps. Those in either category should buy a copy immediately.

